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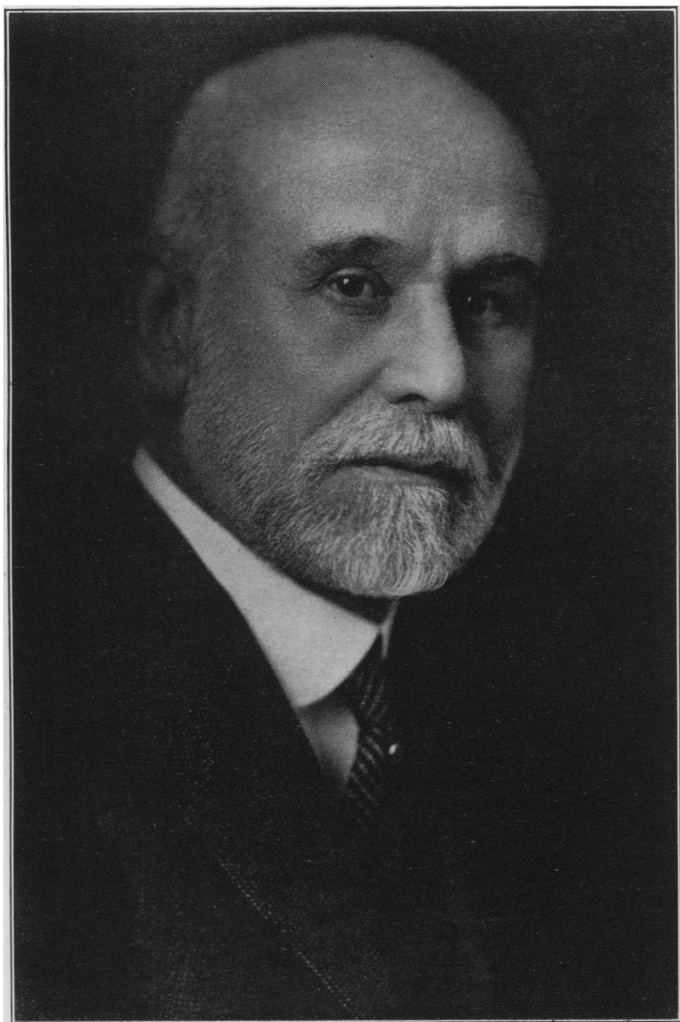
RICHARD OLDING BEARD, M.D.

OUR readers will welcome the opportunity to visualize the man who so splendidly rose to the defense of nursing during the recent widespread discussion of our profession. Our appreciation is quickened by the knowledge that Dr. Beard has been for years a veritable tower of strength to those striving to secure sound preparation for the ever-widening responsibilities of nurses.

The Journal values the privilege accorded it of publishing a picture of Dr. Beard, together with his latest article and a fairly complete bibliography of his writings on nursing and allied subjects. To paraphrase a famous saying, Dr. Beard has for many years seen nursing clearly and has seen it whole! Out of his thorough understanding of our problems and of our relation not only to the medical profession, but to society as a whole, he has supported our efforts to uphold standards with abounding energy and unflagging interest.

Dr. Beard has given long service as an educator, as he was a member of the first faculty of the Medical School of the University of Minnesota. It was in 1909 that he proposed the creation of the School for Nurses in that university. He drafted the plan of organization adopted by the faculty in 1910 and has served continuously on the faculty committee responsible for the school. His interest has never been abstract nor purely academic. From the first, it has been his practice as Chairman of the Nursing School Committee to interview the students at the time of matriculation and again before acceptance, and to keep closely in touch with the developments of the entire situation.

In announcing the plan for this, the first university school for nurses, to the national nursing organizations which met in St. Paul, in 1909, Dr. Beard said, "Those who are in control of the movement believe that, given a due degree of physical fitness, given a higher measure of preliminary training, given that serious devotion to her calling which bespeaks the quality of the woman who undertakes the task, the nurse cannot be too highly or too perfectly trained." His



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announcement was met by an emotional response and an enthusiasm such as has been accorded few events in nursing. Mrs. Robb, great-hearted woman that she was, frankly wept for joy that a cherished dream was about to be realized.

Few writers on nursing have been so comprehensive in their treatment of the subject, but there are two dominant notes,—belief in the highest development of the individual and a recognition of nursing as a social service. On the first of these points we quote the following: "It is token of the faith in womankind that runs in my blood that I can hear them—in ever gathering numbers, praying the prayer of Phillips Brooks,—'not for tasks equal to their powers, but for powers equal to their tasks.' On the second point we quote from the current article,—"It is in the interest of the public first, that the nurse, whose business it is to conserve human health and human life, shall have adequate preparation for her work; and second, that the completed product of her education—the service of the nurse herself—shall be available to all economically conditioned classes of society."

The world is the richer because of Dr. Beard's teachings in the Department of Physiology in the Medical School, but nurses, and the public which they serve, owe an incalculable debt to him for a service that began so long ago and that has recently reached its highest achievement in supporting the establishment of the central school in the university,—an event that has been referred to as the most important movement of the times in nursing education. The steadfast courage with which he has held fast to the ideals that brought about the first university school has brought a rich harvest, for his example and his teachings have been followed in a number of universities, and so his influence is felt in an ever-widening circle that will some day encompass the earth.

Lest even a faint impression be given that Dr. Beard's conception of nursing is that of a purely intellectual development we quote,—in closing,—"The nurse may be born in the body and she needs none the less the full values of educational training, but she whose devoted and disciplined spirit, with each new day of service, is born again, is a nurse indeed."

Dr. Beard, we salute you! Your support and your belief in us give us courage to face many tomorrows.

FORGOTTEN?

Three years ago this month the whole nursing world was shocked by the message that Jane A. Delano had died in France "in line of duty." Our hearts were full of grief for we knew that a great

administrator had laid down her task and that a noble life had gone out. In many cities great companies of nurses and lay people strove to do her honor by gathering together for impressive memorial services. So intense was our feeling that later, when a memorial was planned, it was felt that a mere statement to the effect that contributions would be received by the Divisional Directors of Nursing of the Red Cross, or by Miss Albaugh, at National Headquarters, would result in a stream of modest individual contributions that would quickly make up the suggested total of \$50,000.00.

The Red Cross Nursing Service, which Miss Delano made great, has about 38,000 members. Other thousands of women are grateful to the woman who established the classes in "Home Care of the Sick." All, however, are immersed in the cares of each day as it comes and so their feeling remains unexpressed. Miss Delano is *not* forgotten. Day by day the work she planned goes on in many parts of the world. That work is her best monument, but,—in the years to come, the woman herself perhaps may be forgotten, although she gave unstintingly of her great gifts. Shall we let this happen? Shall we not, while the influence of that great life is still a vivid force as well as a fragrant memory give tangible expression to our feeling? How better can we express it than in enduring stone or bronze?

Many suggestions for a memorial have been offered. There is no question of the importance of scholarships and the various other funds mentioned. Miss Delano was interested in all such movements, but they do not seem to express the feeling of the majority of nurses regarding her. Those who knew her best believe that it is fitting that we who loved and revered her should erect a monument in Washington where all the world may see how we honored a great woman and a great nurse and that they may see, too, that the work of the profession her genius helped to direct in a time of direst need is a definite part of our national life. Nowhere in this country is there any such evidence that nursing has become a truly vital force. Somewhere there should be a memorial symbolic of the true spirit of nursing. Could we choose a better symbol than the figure of one whose life was characterized by grace and dignity, by benignity and dauntless courage, and by an ever-widening interest in and support of all phases of our professional work?

London has its monuments to Miss Nightingale, there honored for her service in the Crimea; and to heroic Edith Cavell. Washington could properly give similar evidence to future generations of Americans and to the citizens of the world who flock to our national capitol, that we, too, honor our great women.

CENTRALIZATION OF SCHOOLS FOR NURSES

In her article on centralization in this issue of the Journal, Miss Goodrich says, "I am quite certain that almost unconsciously we have embarked on the central school project." An appreciation of the importance of coöperative effort in reaching any worth-while objective is one of the great lessons of the war, and it is increasingly clear that the most important trend in nursing education today is that toward central schools.

Probably the first moves in the game were made by visiting instructors who served several schools. The Army School, conceived in the throes of world agony, was the first great experiment in this direction, but the war situation also brought into being preliminary courses, such as those still successfully maintained in the Junior Colleges of Kansas City and Grand Rapids, as well as those at Vassar and Western Reserve, which were war measures only.

The Cleveland Survey in 1920 formulated and published a tentative plan for the nursing schools of that city. The organization of the central school in the University of Minnesota, through the coördination of four schools, has recently sounded a veritable trumpet call that incites to similar progress everywhere, but as Miss Goodrich so well says—no comprehensive plan can be formulated without a survey of the needs and the resources of the particular community to be served.

It is significant that far-flung and conservative Philadelphia is getting under way with a plan that promises to be far reaching in its effect. It is based on the coöperative effort and study of the Hospital Association and the League of Nursing Education, and the two organizations have assumed the initial responsibility for financing the project. An announcement of the opening of what is frankly described as an experimental semester of the School for the Teaching of Preliminary Courses in Nursing Education is given on page 538 of this journal. Students from eleven schools, who are doing uniform preliminary work, are also receiving the invaluable stimuli of contact with many minds and a healthy competition results. Most significant of the spirit animating the Philadelphia movement is the fact that the nurse instructors have volunteered their services for the experimental stage of the project. Such movements, based on careful study, on the will to succeed, on a truly generous spirit of coöperation and, withal, conducted in a scientific spirit that augurs well for adaptation to future developments as they arise are bound to succeed. The movement toward centralization may have crept upon us unaware, but it is now with us. It can no longer be ignored.

No community is so small that it does not afford some opportunity for a coördination of resources and effort which will enrich the education of the students of today and thereby add appreciably to the contribution to the work of the world of the graduates of a few years hence. More coöperation within our own ranks will teach us how to coöperate more generously with the ever growing number of workers in other fields closely allied to our own and thus add to the harmony of all social effort.

SERVICE PAY LEGISLATION

Sandwiched in among other measures, such as the Soldiers' bonus and the annual appropriation bills, affecting the National Budget and now engaging the critical attention of the Congress, we note with more than passing interest the McKenzie Bill having to do with the readjustment of pay of members of the Army, Navy, Public Health Service, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Coast Guard.

Prior to the world war we were but little interested in the welfare of those who left our civil ranks to devote whole time service with the colors in time of peace. Today, the lives they lead have become a matter of no little concern, particularly to those of us who have returned to civil pursuits. We cannot too often repeat that conditions in the public services must be made as attractive as possible in order that the very best type of personnel may be attracted to them. We cannot expect to maintain efficiency and a high *esprit* in our regular services on a pay schedule that is insufficient to provide them even the ordinary comforts to which they are accustomed.

Unless relief is forthcoming prior to July 1, 1922, the members of the Army, Navy, and other services mentioned will automatically revert to the 1908 pay schedule, and the nurses to the schedules of 1918, notwithstanding the fact that today the purchasing value of the dollar is only about two-thirds its face value as compared with 1914. Two years ago, to relieve the situation, the Congress passed a provision giving them a small temporary increase which will expire on June 30, 1922. The measure now before Congress is designed not only to equalize pay among the various services, but to provide a slight increase over the 1908 schedule, and the schedules of 1918 and 1920, although falling short of the temporary increase they have been enjoying for the past two years.

In view of the fact that hundreds of the nursing profession are devoting their entire lives to the national work being carried on by these public services, the *Journal* urges its readers to give active support in the enactment of legislation which will give our representatives in those services the modest measure of financial relief

proposed by the Act in question. Local societies and individuals should also help. Tell your representatives in Congress, in both the Senate and the House, that the McKenzie Bill has your support. Write Senator Wadsworth (New York) and Representative McKenzie (Illinois), the sponsors of this bill, that you are for it.

The bill carries a substantial increase in the total emoluments of nurses. Their pay periods embrace each three years of service. During the first period their annual pay is \$840, the second \$1,080, third \$1,380, and from the fourth on \$1,560. In addition to their pay as nurses, superintendents receive \$2,500, assistant superintendents and directors \$1,500, and chief nurses \$800 per year. Nurses are also given the same allowance for subsistence and quarters as are authorized for officers serving in the first pay period.

In the general readjustment to be effected by the bill an actual saving over the 1923 budget is assured. In fact, it can be shown that eventually the proposed bill will cause less drain upon the national treasury than if the 1908 schedule were continued in operation.

THE STERLING BILL

This bill is now in the Appropriations Committee for adjustment as to salary schedules. It is believed that it is safe so far as the rating of nurses in the professional class is concerned.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Medical Society of St. Louis, having a membership of 800, sent a protest to Senator Sterling against the classification of nurses in the Lehlbach Bill. So far as we have been able to learn, this is the only group of medical men who expressed themselves in favor of placing nurses in the professional group. All honor to them!

HOSPITAL DAY

The birthday of Florence Nightingale, May 12, was chosen as a suitable date for observance when the plan for a National Hospital Day was launched by *Hospital Management* last year. Results of the first celebration were most gratifying. Our readers will recall that in some places the opening of hospitals to guests, with afternoon tea served in the nurses' homes, proved a useful recruiting measure. The date was found a convenient one for commencement exercises, and in Los Angeles the joint graduation of several classes thronged a great hall and aroused much interest. Well planned observance of Hospital Day may easily be the means of securing needed community interest in schools of nursing as well as in the hospitals with which they are connected. *Hospital Management* is prepared to assist with constructive plans.